The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1870.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 80.

FOREIGN.

Official Contradiction of the Statement that Russia is Preparing for War.

Further Postponement of the Action of the British Ministry in Regard to Mediation.

Three Pungent Letters from Bulwer on the Attitude of England.

The Weak Points Around Paris Which the Germans Rely upon Carrying.

The French Make a Sortie, but After a Fierce Fight are Driven Back.

Napoleon Holds Court at Wilhelmshohe.

What His Friends Propose to Do.

Graphic Accounts of Balloon Voyages.

Fearful Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Spain.

FRANCE.

GENERAL VICTORY CLAIMED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A war bulletin, signed by Gambetta, is published extensively this morning, announcing that the Prussians had been routed, that Thionville and Verneville had been retaken by the French, and that Metz was closely invested.

Bombardment, Cholera, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARK KEEPER BY A YOUNG MAN who will work for small wages. Address, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a wholesale or retail store. Address, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a wholesale or retail store. Address, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SOBER, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON FOR SALE IN A GOOD LOCALITY, &c.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN IN-&c.

A GRIST AND FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET, &c.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, FULL OF &c.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, FULL OF &c.

A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE AND 10 LOTS FOR &c.

A LARGE HOTEL, VALUE BELOW, FOR SALE &c.

BAKERY FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT NO. 1 STATE-ST.

BILLIARD HALL ON CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN &c.

CALIFORNIA WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSE, AND &c.

CARPENTER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH TOOLS &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS &c.

GROCERY AND OF THE BEST CONNECTION &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—DOING WORK NUMBER &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE—DOING WORK NUMBER &c.

NATIONAL HOTEL IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IN., &c.

NEW PIANO AND MELODEON FOR SALE &c.

PLEASANT HOUSE, BARN, ICE-HOUSE AND &c.

RARE BARGAIN—A NEW PANORAMA, COM-&c.

TWO LOANS AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-&c.

$550 WILL BUY A CHOICE AND GOOD &c.

$1,000 WILL BUY A CHOICE AND GOOD &c.

A GOOD WANTED—MAKE NO CHARGE FOR &c.

A GOOD WANTED—MAKE NO CHARGE FOR &c.

A GOOD WANTED—MAKE NO CHARGE FOR

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Superintendent of Common Public Schools-Large, Cook-JOHN A. LOGAN.
State Treasurer, MADISON N. BAKER.
Auditor of Public Accounts, EDWARD RAYNER.
Clerk of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL MARSHALL.
Congressman-at-Large, GARRETT BOYD.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE PAPACY.

The Papacy, as a temporal power, may be regarded as at an end. With the entrance of the troops of Victor Emanuel into Rome passed away—may we not hope forever!—the political sovereignty of "His Holiness" over the Papal States. An official recognition of this fact would seem to be given in the retirement of Cardinal Antonelli from the office of Secretary of State to Pius IX., and President of the Ministerial and State Councils. It is certainly not a little remarkable that the same year, also, in which Rome should win the consummation of the Roman Pontiff's spiritual prerogative and the downfall of his civil dominion.

Regarded merely as a political matter, the history of the Papacy presents a record of the most extraordinary character in the annals of mankind. Grand has been its duration, its glory transcendent. He who makes himself familiar with the history of the Papacy will find himself acquainted with all the important movements of the race during the last twelve hundred years. Dean Milman's History of Latin Christianity is in fact a history, civil as well as ecclesiastical, of modern Europe. However much opposed, therefore, one may feel, on religious grounds, to the Papacy, as a human institution, he can scarcely suppress a tear of sympathy, as he contemplates the overthrow of that power which, growing up in silence and obscurity, amid the barbarian irruptions, lived on in undiminished vigor while mighty nations arose, culminated, and fell by its side.

In speaking of the downfall of the Papacy, we are considering it merely as a political sovereignty. As an ecclesiastical authority, the dominion of the Pope is, to some respects greater than ever before. And, for aught we know, the glowing words of Macaulay may yet be realized, and "The Roman Church may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." We cannot, however, but see otherwise than that the loss of political sovereignty shall exert a powerful influence on the entire Papal organization. If it shall become an accepted fact, among Roman Catholics, as it is among Protestants, that the Pope is not a civil ruler, but only the head of an organization purely spiritual, then much that has hitherto been regarded as essential to the Papacy must be given up. The mediæval conception of the Papacy, a conception which is yet by no means relinquished by the Roman Communion to-day, is that it is, like Judaism of old, a theocracy, a veritable government of God on earth. But for the visible head of a theocratic government to be subject to any earthly power is inconsistent with the whole theory. Inconsistency with which the most radical Romanists have clung to the temporal power is manifest in the words of Bishop Hughes, that, "although the Pope is a civil state sovereign, that is not the point at subject. The head of the Church, Christ's Vicar on earth, cannot be a subject; therefore he must be a ruler."

Those who take this view will hardly be in sympathy with the present Pope, Pius IX. They will avail themselves of the distinction between the *de jure* and the *de facto*. The Pope, as a temporal sovereign, therefore, is *de facto* dethroned. None the less is he in *jure* still the lord and master of our revolted States. The Papacy, as a temporal power, is indefinable. A sublime form, too, remains the Ultramontane Gigantic. The Papacy will be as they when it was in the *de facto* state, only more so. It will, in a more sensitive, will be again firmly united. The present condition, though hard, will be but transient. The sun of the Papal dominion has not gone down; it is only eclipsed. The resurrection of God-given rights of the Holy Father will soon gem his sky. The day of Divine truth will shine not more than in its full strength. The owls and the bats of this benighted nineteenth century will all flee away. The Pope will be in the light of day, and all his subjects. Historicities will be restored to him, and he will again take rank among, or above, earth's potentates. From him, the infallible occupant of the Most High, will go forth the fiat which shall recall to individuals and nations love and obey. The refractory he will break with a rod of iron; he will dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."

Such is the faith of thousands; it is the faith of all those who adopt the extreme views which have come to the front in recent years at the Court of Rome, and is a large part of the Romish communion, and which, though extreme, are essential to the Papacy as a theocratic institution. It is a faith, however, which we believe is doomed to bitter disappointment. The world just now is much progress, there is no such light and truth among the people for the dogs of a Gregory VII. or an Innocent III. ever to return. Justice requires us to add that no such view is entertained by the most enlightened of the priests. We cannot say the priests we are personally acquainted with, for the Archbishop of Chicago and his clergy are qualified for the place, and who have hitherto fully broke, or spoken, of all singular ideas about infallibility, the Syllabus, and the temporal power, repudiate all foolish views in

BASE BALL.

Base ball has "caught, at last for the players, to be an amusement, and the passion for it has become almost a mania. Among amateurs, whose object was mutual recreation, but ends with professionals, whose aim is profit, or, perhaps, fame. It is possible that, in other periods of athleticism, as for instance when the Olympic and other games attained the height of festivity in Greece, or when, during the Age of Chivalry, so-called, the tournaments were as important a social feature as our modern conventions, some motives of interest and profit were not mingled with the sports of the arena. But it does not follow, because a few devotee years of their lives to playing base ball, and attain a profession and skill in the game as admirable in its way, as that of the pugilist in the prize ring, or the rider of the rope, and become stock companies with considerable capital are formed, which pay good salaries and moderate dividends in the business, that, therefore, base ball has ceased to be a means of physical culture to the vast majority of youth of the country. As, according to Pope, "one fool to write makes many more to read," so one professional base ball player makes a thousand amateurs. For every juvenile or incorporated club that ratcheted into existence by the achieving a reputation that makes its business a financial success, splitting upon the fingers and knocking off the thumbs of its players in doing so, a thousand will attain the same sensible and profitable result as a few days' vigorous exercise each day for a year or so, sufficient, if taken with moderation and judgment, to strengthen permanently the constitutions, prolong, by years, the lives, and add immeasurably to the enjoyment of life of every athlete engaged. For we would have our children as fine riders in a traveling dress, but first-class horsemanship should be studied by as many as have the means and opportunity to strive for it.

The Forest City, Atlantics, Mutuals, White Stockings, or Red Stockings, are well enough in themselves, but unless of superior merit, or in the case of the Chicagos, the first named in their tendency to encourage the systematic and studious effort, by ordinary players to develop a high degree of physical toughness, vigor, agility, and skill, lies their chief usefulness. Base ball, like other athletic exercises, but it is the unknown clubs that must be looked to to improve the average standard of health and vigor among the American people.

We do not chide at the evils of ill-judged and excessive advertisement. It is inevitable that, as sometimes must's to suppose that vital health improves in the same ratio with muscular strength, and still more often it may happen that mental vigor does not increase in the same ratio as muscular development. Both or either of these errors, however, is not a principle. The most notable of the kind is that, in the midst of a great athletic movement, the idea should not be transient. The sun of the Papal dominion has not gone down; it is only eclipsed. The resurrection of God-given rights of the Holy Father will soon gem his sky. The day of Divine truth will shine not more than in its full strength. The owls and the bats of this benighted nineteenth century will all flee away. The Pope will be in the light of day, and all his subjects. Historicities will be restored to him, and he will again take rank among, or above, earth's potentates. From him, the infallible occupant of the Most High, will go forth the fiat which shall recall to individuals and nations love and obey. The refractory he will break with a rod of iron; he will dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."

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a few hundred him; may have set the standard too high, as his physicians claimed.

Nevertheless, as a rule, and within proper limits, our graduates do not need, at the average, several hours per day more than they take of natural, exhilarating exercise. They would conform more orderly and healthful labor to the citizen making figures of such day by directing eight to ten hours profitably to occupation, that, with proper attention to nutrition, rest, labor, for want of system, over the whole system, and taking no stated athletic exercise.

An agreement entered with reference to the games should be thoroughly and only to the amusement, i. e., it should have no element of profit in it, for that subverts it, it is carried destroys its exhilaration. It should be a game or contest of some noble kind, as without such there is no fun, and unprofitable, to mind and body. The spirit of competition may induce a stress of effort too severe for persons of delicate constitution. For such, base ball and gymnastics are not intended. The most zealous of all body of persons in a professional or business capacity, calling out to pause for the air.

One of the most flagrant modes of excess which has ever been devised is the system of Illegitimate Saturdays, one of the objects of all exercise is to stimulate the respiratory organs, give special expansion to the chest, quicken and increase the oxygenation of the blood, and so send it bounding through the system, with new energy. The healthful, however, is the rule from which the Germans are glad, the learn the restration the moment it begins, and holds it suspended until the act of lifting stops.

A person in ordinarily full health, base ball, however, is not a principle. Base ball, however, cannot be excelled in their apt combination of all the qualities needed in healthy exercise. They all require the exercise of, if, in this respect, are far superior to bowling, billiards, and all sedentary indoor amusements. Two of these, before a change of scenery, which is at all times a source of rest and invigoration. They are also, especially in cities, the very subject of healthy exercise. They involve skill and rivalry, without which no amusement sufficiently arouses the energies or stimulates the system. Finally, if so graduated that no person need take any more violent exercise than he can bear, they are adapted to all persons in intellectual or sedentary occupations.

It is more and more coming to be understood that the entire problem is in one of the most important and the most important ones of any that vex the social system. It is no longer sensible to dispose of it in a bigoted spleenless, as if there were but two classes to be said, done, or avoided, and that were all.

About all that is known relative to the disease growing out of the social evil, is that they are of comparatively modern origin, having come into notice, in point, they did not originate, as is stated, in the fourteenth century; that they have been steadily growing more prevalent, though it is by no means certain that modern nations are at all equal to the ancients in their addiction to indiscriminate concubinage or to abnormal sexualism. On the other hand, the patients in many of their customs, in their literature, and in their average standard of sexual morals were far below the moderns; and yet, so far as history has any record, were wholly free from these contagions. Though advised with many diseases which have since wholly disappeared. It is known that they are engendered by contagion, but it has never been demonstrated that they originate, or that they can originate, in any degree of intensity, under ordinary circumstances of health. Such a statement seems strong, but those who doubt it have never studied the fearful evils which daily result, unconfessed, from the too frivolous and superficial estimate they are brought up to, when it is their mission to be saviors.

CEMETERY LOTS.

We print this report of the Superintendent of the City Cemetery on the subject of the removal of the bodies from the lots in that place. No removals have been made from more than half the lots sold by the city, and of the 25,000 bodies in the Potter's Field, not one has been removed. The difficulties in the cases of the lot-holders are irremediable by any power possessed by the city, nor do we understand how the city can help in the case of the unknown dead, buried in the Potter's Field. The cemetery has become anything but a proper place for the dead to repose in. It is rapidly falling into decay. Something ought to be done in the matter to remove the eye-sore which the cemetery grounds now are.

It is understood that the Commissioners of Lincoln Park have in contemplation to condemn this land for park purposes, and, if they have, perhaps that is the cleanest and shortest process to apply to the difficulty. If lot-holders will not exchange lots, and still not remove the bodies from the lots they now occupy, may take the land, making due compensation therefor, and make such disposition of the unclaimed bodies as decency and propriety may suggest. It is stated that some lot-holders cannot be found, and that others are unable to remove the bodies to an exchange of lots. However these difficulties may prevent a voluntary surrender of the cemetery lots, they cannot prevent the condemnation of the land by the Commissioners of Public Parks, and, if prevent them taking such proper action with regard to the removal of the bodies as circumstances may require. The Commissioners, however, while they have the power to condemn the property, have not the power to pay for it—that is, under the Legislature of 1869, no provision was made for taxation. Additional legislation will be required to remedy this defect, and then, possibly, we may have the pleasure of the passing of the cemetery nuisance.

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT THE SOCIAL EVIL.

It is understood that a respectable number of very worthy matrons of our city are discussing, in secret conclave, the important question, What shall be done for the reform of the social evil in Chicago? No class of persons can consider it with more intelligence, or with a better hope of success. Though advised with many disagreeable benefits will flow from their investigations. Although it is a new topic to assign to the peculiar custody of women, the failure of men to discover any well-defined course to pursue in regard to it, is a sufficient reason for at least hearing and considering the conclusions to which women may come. They at least are not open to the objection which applies to the many of the men whose efforts in this direction have been failures, for want of system, over the whole system, and taking no stated athletic exercise.

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RESCUED BY FIRE.

Band Of City in the name of a new set born in Pennsylvania. Delaware Depot is the missing name, a new town in California.

Texas is in a state of great discontentedness. Texas cattle, and six Texas horsemen have been imported to control the bovines.

Sad case of suicide by the shot of a young girl who, having become insane from the conduct of a scoundrel who had betrayed her, endeavored to end her life by shooting. She failed to carry the skeleton around with her for years.

The oldest house in Newport, R.I., was sold a few days ago for $1,000. The oldest house in Boston was sold for $100,000. The oldest house in Chicago was sold for $1,000,000. The oldest house in Cincinnati was sold for $1,000,000. The oldest house in Cincinnati was sold for $1,000,000.

The bondings on the Scioto canal are so much the less than the cash and bonds for carrying on the work, that the contractors have refused to go on.

The three criminals now under sentence of death in the county of Mount Washington, expect to be executed on the 13th of October, and December till March, but will keep their friends acquainted with the latter world by telegraph. The Governor has refused to interfere with the law, and they expect to go twenty feet of stretching the water.

Of the 1,000 factories in France, the Journal Officiel de France has contained the names of 1,000 manufacturers, who have received medals, and in one called the Journal Officiel de la République Française, the names of 1,000 manufacturers, who have received medals, and in one called the Journal Officiel de la République Française, the names of 1,000 manufacturers, who have received medals.

There are little girls in Boston who realize more out of one to the basket of pears, which they carry to the market, than their parents do in the entire business. The proprietors of the establishment engaged with a man, and employed the children to pick the pears, which they did, and the children received a certain sum for each basket of pears, which they did, and the children received a certain sum for each basket of pears, which they did, and the children received a certain sum for each basket of

NEW YORK.

The Latest Fashions.

Worth not Defunct, and Jenkins at Fault.

Costumes Worn by Mlle. Nilsson.

Sinanine Toilettes Designed by a Male Artist in this Country.

A Dinner to La Belle Chrétienne.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1870.

The diamond and one six-cattle bolt upon the cable news that Worth had closed his establishment and fled from Paris, have voiced to their full, are, mainly owing, by the announcement that he has resumed business in London, and is preparing a number of costly and beautiful costumes for the October races. Now, my dear Tattler, I take it, if you were invited to die by suffocation, it would matter very little to you whether the inkstand-like bomb was a vulgar feather pillow, or a fine Cashmere, or a bushel of roses; by which you will readily perceive that the injury and alarm caused by the bursting of this magnificent bomb-shell, hurled from the shores of Albion, were not so great as they might have been. Only a few of the bomb's victims, with flushes, and blues, and frowns, instead of spikes and spells of love. The result was quite as disastrous. The scores of sugar lambs consecrated to the Worth shrine, and the hecatombs of Kings, long supinely down, or are tossed with grunts and pettevis from street-corner to street-corner, as if they had been "Old Clothes" ones, who, not nearly days ago, said, in her proud heart: "I am a Queen," was, from this moment down from her high throne, and from her look no Frenchman, with the most dazzling air of recognition, patters for Jenny's first trousers or Mamie's new pinafore.

[illegible] of course.

If the [illegible] not in a respectable fair, you may rest assured, Thurlow, that to-day found in your morning's of fair Lutetia's stylish rubbish they may see printed from time to time, about the deliberations of the American Academy of Fashion, bearing upon certain reforms in dress. Jenkins will tell them that the tunic, double skirt, and pannier, are to be developed, and shorn of their adornments; that [illegible] are to be the only ornaments worn; that the trail is to be done away with, and the length of the train limited; in circumstances with those worn out of the knee and little [illegible] on the lower edge, the other [illegible] from the [illegible] of which will be [illegible] length. Both skirt and dress [illegible] with [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

Heavy Engagement Reported Near St. Germain.

The Siege of Soissons Disastrous to the French Garrison.

Truce Asked to Give Time to Bury the Dead.

Heavy Force of Prussian Reserves Pushing on Belfort and Lyons.

Further Extracts from Napoleon's Private Papers.

The Russian Fleet Demand the Abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain, on the road to Rouen.

It was reported at Evreux yesterday that 4,000 Prussians had occupied Neufchatel.

The besiegers have bitumic lava themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns on the forts of the capital, and no casualties are reported at their trenches.

The commander of Fort Issy declares that he will not surrender on any terms.

The National Guard now in service settles at Paris numbers 272,000 men. This increases the rapidity consuming the supplies of food on hand.

In the fight of the 19th, 5,000 Prussians were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The German advance Paris are evidently receiving large supplies of provisions, as nearly good as Troyi do not form a part of it. They have been sent in another direction. The restoration of the telegraphic line to Paris is progressing, and communication is nearly complete.

The Royal headquarters will soon be removed to a point nearer the city walls.

The King of Prussia has sent two surgeons to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasbourg.

REPORTED FIGHTING.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—We have news that the National Guards of the army of Rossa had their first brush with the enemy, yesterday, near Bondy, a forest of Rosney. The National Guard behaved very gallantly. For a short time, however, they had the best of it, driving the Germans back through Meaux, where they were killed in a desperate conflict on the bridges over the Marne, and receiving reinforcements of artillery and cavalry came to the Germans from Meaux, and there, in their turn, compelled the Germans to retire. The French took in considerable disorder, and with heavy loss. At latest advices the Germans were bringing Marines, gun brigs, and troops to Meaux, and the Pantoony of Limay. Communication is reopened, however, by Asnieres with Rouen.

A SIGNAL.

From Tours comes the silly rumor that the statehood of the Army of the Loire has been offered to General Bourbaki.

EXPORT SUSPENDED.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Your special at Cologne telegraphs that the export of live cattle to England is entirely discontinued.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Duke of Newcastle, while on the visit, while riding with the King of Prussia shot still. Their Majesties to Chal on, for the purpose of forming with Prince Frederick Charles. In the blocked part of the woods there Napoleon put a double line of artillery from all sentinels of France-Troops. The third carriage, containing the Duke and staff, was passing through the line, when the sides-to-carry was instantly lifted, another instantly wounded, and the Duke also. The Duke's carriage was then driven at the right speed to safety. No one was hurt. The wounds were sources by cavalry without any result. The Duke of Cambridge.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Reports of the Prussian centres, because of the garrison have been reinforced by the Saxe-Coburg, Wellenberg, and Frankfort Landwehr, and Thirteenth corps. The Prussian Government has given notice to the burial of the dead. The losses of the Germans have been trifling.

GENERAL ELSON IN PARIS.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—General Uhrich arrived here last night. He was met on the city gate by the Prefect and an immense crowd of people, and escorted to the Archiepiscopal Palace, where he is lodged as the guest of the city. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Municipality for the honor done him. This was received with loud and prolonged cries. Minister Crémieux replied to the General, expressing the sympathy of the country for the courageous defence of Strasbourg. General Uhrich will receive a grand ovation to-morrow.

The occupation of Strasbourg by the Germans was accompanied on the 30th by religious services in the Cathedral of St. Thomas.

The Germans took 170 guns, valued at 8,000,000 francs, property in the bank amounted at 8,000,000 francs, and an immense quantity of ammunition and clothing.

On Wednesday there was heavy fighting at Chateaudun, Montargis and Lagrasserly.

Paris is quiet.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Many of the German troops at Strasbourg, on seeing the white flag hoisted, refused to surrender their arms, and threw them into the moat.

The people maintain a sullen and silent attitude.

The thousand German troops were then left as a garrison, and are busily engaged in repairing the citadel and guns. Many of the cannon captured have been patched to the army before Paris. The records and manuscripts of the public library were removed and have been preserved in the cellar of a house to as the new temple.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Archbishop of Rheims, the Pope confirms to-day the probable absence at the Council of the prelates of France.

General Rosale commands in the Roman States, and civil affairs are under the administration of eighteen Roman Catholic gentlemen. Political matters are passing quietly.

The Inhabitants of the Leonine City have taken to the philosophers.

It is certain that Pontifical Zouaves, under, will not leave Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is reported that Victor Emmanuel will visit Rome on the 20th inst.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A letter from Florence says that the Pope declines to quit Rome. They will remain in the Vatican.

The Ministers arrested Monk, Bonghi, Minghetti, Sella, Visconti, Venosta, and Scialoja.

Letters from all parts of Europe continue to manifest the greatest sympathy for the Pope. The Pope replies that he will not abandon the Holy See.

The Ministers are arrested every half hour.

Spain are arrested every half hour.

The government continues to receive addresses from all parts of Italy, expressing confidence in the Ministry.

Minister Visconi-Venosta said yesterday that he would leave the city of Rome for the Pope. The Pope replied on the 27th that he would not leave Rome under any circumstances.

Paris is divided into [illegible] districts, respectively 7, 5, and 3 per cent. Only [illegible] has been paid.

Spies are arrested every half hour.

The government continues to receive addresses from all parts of Italy, expressing confidence in the Ministry.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A royal ordinance has been published, calling out the Landwehr of the provinces of Germany, and ten more regiments of the garrisoned troops. The Landwehr will be employed in the blockade of Strasbourg, and ten more regiments of the garrisoned troops. The Landwehr will be employed in the blockade of Strasbourg, and ten more regiments of the garrisoned troops.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A New York Herald's Berlin special says that the Crown Prince has received an official telegram announcing the capture of the Duke of Nassau.

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RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Russian Government, by its ambassadors at Vienna, Berlin, Constantinople, and Florence, has informed the governments of those countries that it will persist in its policy of abrogating that part of the treaty of 1856 which has to do with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Times' Berlin special says that the Crown Prince has received an official telegram announcing the capture of the Duke of Nassau.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON INDIANA-AV. NEAR [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE—BRICK HOUSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—A NEW COTTAGE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A HOUSE OF 11 [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE-CLASS BY STRIKING [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT IN [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LOTS ON WABASH AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO VERY NICE LOTS OF HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT IN [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE OF 8 [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, ON MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE-CLASS BY STRIKING [illegible]

FOR SALE—CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV. AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS, NINTH [illegible]

FOR SALE—GREAT—SPLENDID—LOTS ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND LOT, IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSON [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND A HALF HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSON [illegible]

FOR SALE—BELOW MARKET VALUE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A QUEER BUILDING LOT, ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR EIGHTEENTH [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WEST JACK- [illegible]

FOR SALE—I HAVE COMMENCED THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, SAY $50 CASH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF NORTH PARK [illegible]

FOR SALE—BRICKLAYERS' CONTRACTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROP- [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT [illegible]

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, WISHING TO PUR- [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONT [illegible]

FOR SALE—I HAVE COMMENCED THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MOREY, NO. 9 METRO- [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE.

Hinsdale—Beautiful and attractive [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS THREE- [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS [illegible]

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS—GUARANTEED [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE GARDEN IN MARKET [illegible]

FOR SALE—BOTH IN DEFIANCE TO CALUMET [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH KENSINGTON, TWO [illegible]

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS, GUARANTEED [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE GARDEN IN MARKET [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MOREY, NO. 9 METRO- [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—TWO FARMS OF 80 [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS—MR. PHELPS [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AT A SACRIFICE. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM—THE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONLY $5 DOWN; $1 WEEKLY, NO [illegible]

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS, GUARANTEED [illegible]

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINE, PORTABLE THRESHING [illegible]

FOR SALE—ENGINE FROM 4 TO 6 HORSE [illegible]

ALL SIZE IRON LATHES, PLANERS, DRILLS [illegible]

FOR SALE—ENGINE FROM 4 TO 6 HORSE [illegible]

GREAT BARGAIN—ONE SECOND HAND, SINGLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND HAND, SIX [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE WORKING BAND SAWMILLS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SMALL PLANING MILL, WITH [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND, SIX [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE WORKING BAND SAWMILLS [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND, SIX [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND, SIX [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND, SIX